

ARCHITECTURE

Vol. XVII.

JANUARY 15, 1908.

No. 1

ARCHITECTURE, conducted by a Board of Architects in the interests of the profession, is published the fifteenth of every month by FORBES & COMPANY, LTD., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Its opinions on technical subjects are either prepared or revised by specialists.

PRICE, mailed flat to any address in the United States, Mexico or Cuba, \$5.00 per annum, in advance; to Canada, \$6.00 per annum; to any foreign address, \$7.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES upon request. The writing and displaying of advertisements is an art in itself, and the publishers will be pleased to give the Advertiser the benefit of an Expert's experience in this line at no additional expense.

THE PUBLISHERS regret that owing to the demand the supply of back copies of ARCHITECTURE is limited. Prices will be quoted on application. The regular price of each number is 50c.

ENTERED at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

PLATES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. BUILDING, Newark, N. J., Plate I
Geo. B. Post, Architect.

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK, Washington. D. C.
Exterior, - - - - - Plate II
Directors' Room, - - - - - Plate III
Banking Room, - - - - - Plates IV, V
Gordon, Tracy & Swartzwout and B. Stanley Simmons, Associated Architects.

COUNTRY HOUSE, Edw. C. Hoyt, Stamford, Ct.
Exterior, - - - - - Plate VI
Hall, - - - - - Plate VII
East Entrance, - - - - - Plate VIII
West Terrace, - - - - - Plate IX
Dining Room, - - - - - 8
Billiard Room, - - - - - 9
Plans, - - - - - 16
Newman & Harris, Architects.

ST. AMBROSE R. C. CHURCH, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Exterior, - - - - - Plate X
Detail, South Elevation, - - - - - Plate XI
Detail, North Elevation, - - - - - Plate XII
Doorways, - - - - - 4
Geo. H. Streeton, Architect.

ARCHITECTS OF TO-DAY.
GEO. H. STREETON, New York, - - - - - 2

HOUSE, in Salt Lake City,
Design and Plans, - - - - - 5
Henry Ives Cobb, Architect.

MONTHLY PICTORIAL REVIEW OF OUR ENGLISH CONTEMPORARIES, - 6-7

BEAUX ARTS COMPETITIONS, - - - - - 10-12

Copyright, 1908, by FORBES & COMPANY, LTD., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Courses for new degree of BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE and for Professional CERTIFICATE. Non-matriculated students admitted at any period, without examination, upon evidence of technical qualifications. THREE ATELIERs. Apply to Secretary, Columbia University.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING CODE.

THE new code of building ordinances now before the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York is of more than local interest, as the country generally looks to New York for an ordinance which may be taken as a model for other cities.

It is unfortunate that our system of municipal government does not insure the consideration of such a technical matter as a building code from a purely technical standpoint, for, at the very beginning of the work, political considerations caused a rather large and unwieldy number of men to be appointed to the Revision Commission.

Originally the commission consisted of nine voting members appointed from the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects and other technical bodies and seven officials acting in an advisory capacity. As finally organized there were thirty members and Mr. Thomas J. Brady, an ex-superintendent of buildings, was elected chairman. For reasons best known to himself, the chairman paid little attention to the work done, and the duties imposed upon the chairman devolved upon Alderman Grifenhagen. Mr. Brady's course was also followed by a number of the other members of the commission, so that the completed work represents the results of the labors of but nine or ten men who considered that their appointment carried with it a civic obligation to give the best in them to the duties for which they were appointed.

All documents of such a lengthy and involved character as a building code must necessarily be compromises to a large extent, but we sincerely believe that all the men who contributed their labors to this work were actuated by no other motive than to serve the city to the best of their ability, and to produce an ordinance which would be of positive value to the metropolis for the next decade. The special committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, to which the code was referred after its submission to the Board of Aldermen, evidently took this view of the matter and handed in the following report at the December meeting, which was adopted as read and forwarded to the entire membership of the Chapter:

"The committee has examined and considered the Code as adopted by the Building Code Commission and reported by it to the Board of Aldermen and its conclusions are set forth in the following resolutions adopted by the committee at a meeting held on December 10th:

"Resolved, That this committee recommend that the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects indorse the revision of the Building Code now before the Board of Aldermen and that it urge the adoption of the same:

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Chapter that a special committee of three members of the Chapter be appointed to act for the Chapter in endeavoring to secure the adoption of the proposed Code:

"Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this committee that the action of the Chapter in regard to the proposed new Code be communicated by the secretary of the Chapter to President McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen; to Alderman Grifenhagen, chairman of the committee on Buildings; and to each member of the Board of Aldermen:

"Resolved, That this committee recommend that the secretary of the Chapter send to each member of the Chapter a copy of this report with a list of the members of the

Board of Aldermen of their districts designated and with a letter requesting each member of the Chapter to address to the alderman of his district a personal letter urging the adoption of the proposed new Code.

"Respectfully submitted,

"OWEN BRAINARD, *Chairman.*

"S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE.

"DONN BARBER.

"EDWARD L. TILTON.

"WALTER COOK.

"CHARLES I. BEGG.

"LYMAN A. FORD.

"BERT L. FENNER.

"WILLIAM R. MEAD,

"President, N. Y. Chapter A. I. A.,

"New York City."

The details of the proposed and the changes from the existing law have been so widely discussed in the daily papers that we shall only endeavor to enumerate a few of the causes which we know guided the members of the commission in making the most radical and by some called revolutionary innovations. In the opening portions of the Code it was thought wise to eliminate the section which declared that the ordinance should be "construed liberally" in view of the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, which gives the Superintendents of Buildings the utmost discretion to abrogate or change any "existing law or ordinance" including the Code itself; but it *was* considered important that when such changes were made or special interpretations were placed upon any section that the public were entitled to an opportunity to become conversant with these changes and interpretations to the end that all citizens should be able to act under such rulings, which although creating precedents should not necessarily be made binding upon the action of the Superintendent of Buildings in cases which he does not consider of exactly similar intent.

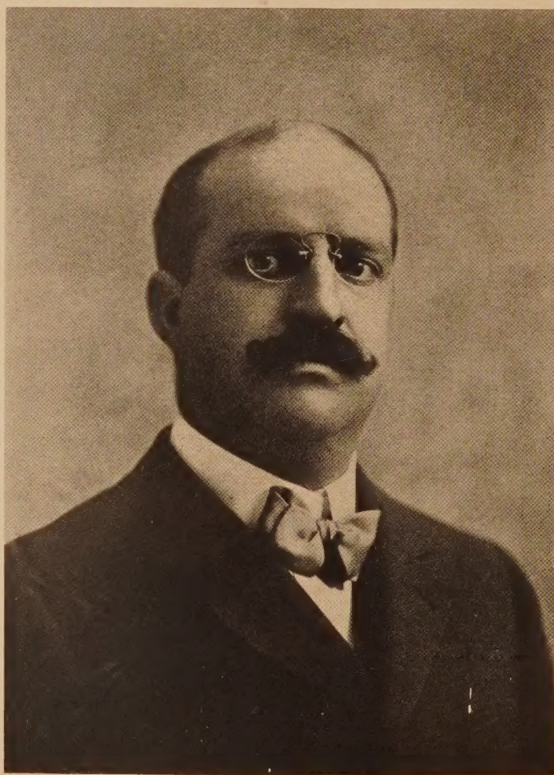
It may be remembered that a commission appointed by the Mayor some years ago, of which Mr. Thomas J. Brady was chairman, and which was charged with the investigation of the causes of certain building disasters in the Bronx, reported at that time that a system of registration was necessary in this city in order to secure safe construction. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Orchard Street disaster of some years ago, called for a system of licensed architects. The memory of the disasters at the Ireland Building and

of the Darlington were also fresh in the minds of the commission. Together with these facts they realized that New York building was largely a speculative enterprise, and, in many cases, buildings were superintended by men wholly without technical training. In order to insure that the superintendence given to buildings within the city should be in the hands of competent men, the system of Registered Constructors was devised, the commission believing that it would not only prevent, to a large extent, the reoccurrence of such disasters as we have here enumerated, but that it would also make it possible for the inspectors of the Bureau of Buildings to adequately superintend the work which in many cases is now impossible, as in a busy district, no matter how thorough or honest an inspector may be he frequently finds it absolutely impossible to give any but the most superficial inspection to the many constructions under his charge.

The fire limits as embodied in the Code are substantially the same as those now in force. The commission, however, presented a supplementary report in which they advised that these fire limits be extended in the various boroughs with the proviso that within the area between the existing limits and the new ones proposed frame dwellings and stables of unlimited height and area might still be erected. The object of the provision was to prevent the erection of a frame city in the outlying districts with its consequent great fire hazards, but, at the same time, to preserve to the New Yorker the few opportunities which now exist to live under his own roof rather than in a tenement or apartment. It was, however, provided that all of the frame houses permitted should have incombustible roofs, the report of the Fire Marshal having shown the great danger due to roofs of an

inflammable character. An attempt was made in the classification to improve upon existing conditions and provisions for light and ventilation were made for buildings coming exclusively under restrictions of the Building Code which have not heretofore existed. These provisions were largely dictated by the fact that under the existing Code a large number of blocks within the city are being solidly built up so that no one's light and ventilation is secure, thus destroying the necessary free air space absolutely required both for business and healthy living in the center of the block. It was also believed that these same restrictions would decrease the fire hazard to a considerable extent.

The provision for height and area were naturally dic-



Architects of To-day.

MR. GEO. H. STREETON, NEW YORK.

tated largely by fire reasons, and the commission felt that it had adopted a conservative course in its proposition to restrict the heights of office buildings and hotels to a cubage based upon area rather than absolutely to limit the final heights. In every case the heights and areas proposed were beyond those which the Fire Chief recommended, a course which the commission took after due deliberation as the best compromise under the circumstances. In this same section it is also proposed to provide a fireproof area forming a fire wall in the Borough of Manhattan below Central Park and in certain sections of Brooklyn so as to prevent the unlimited spread of a great conflagration.

The stairway section should be considered with that portion coming later in the Code providing for fire towers, the object of the commission being to provide such means of escape from buildings as would prevent the continual loss of life due to insufficient means of exit which the daily press records from day to day. The commission thought it best to prohibit the erection of fire escapes on new buildings except in tenements where the authority of the Code does not reach, and instead to provide for fire towers after the manner of the Philadelphia law, as the members of the commission believed that fire escapes of the type now erected were generally found inadequate and dangerous in time of panic, particularly when used by women and children.

The thicknesses of walls in buildings of ordinary construction were generally left much the same as at present but provisions were made that buildings of certain types should be laid exclusively in cement and that the height of the wall should be measured from the top downward in order that the owner should have the benefit of the thinner of the wall section required rather than the thicker portion. It was also provided that skeleton buildings might be built with 12-inches walls from top to bottom, thereby considerably reducing the cost of construction and providing greater rentable area on the expensive properties where such buildings are built.

One of the most important provisions made and one which should decrease the number of fires within our city to a very considerable extent is the proposal to enclose all boilers and furnaces in the lower stories of buildings within fireproof enclosures. In this same section reasonable provisions are also made for gas flues so as to avoid the troubles which have arisen in the past, when the law unreasonably refused to recognize the gas flue as being different from those under which an actual fire was built thus causing a large amount of unnecessary expense and annoyance to the many builders and architects of hotels.

The fireproofing section has been subjected to considerable criticism, but the gentlemen who were responsible for framing this section justify its provisions by calling attention to the many failures in fireproofing in the recent conflagrations in San Francisco and Baltimore.

It is our opinion that the method of testing fireproof construction generally, as originally proposed, was rather an unfortunate one, and that it would be better to create certain standards which all fireproofing methods should be required to attain, and to do nothing which would allow any system already approved to be discriminated against. The provision for the elimination of fireproof wood and the substitution therefor of other and more dependable non-inflammable material was determined upon after due consideration

and with expert advice from sources thoroughly familiar with the tests dictating the change.

The reinforced concrete section was framed by Mr. Rudolph P. Miller, who prepared the regulations now in force in the Bureau of Buildings which met with general approval throughout the country, and which have formed the standard for many similar regulations in other cities.

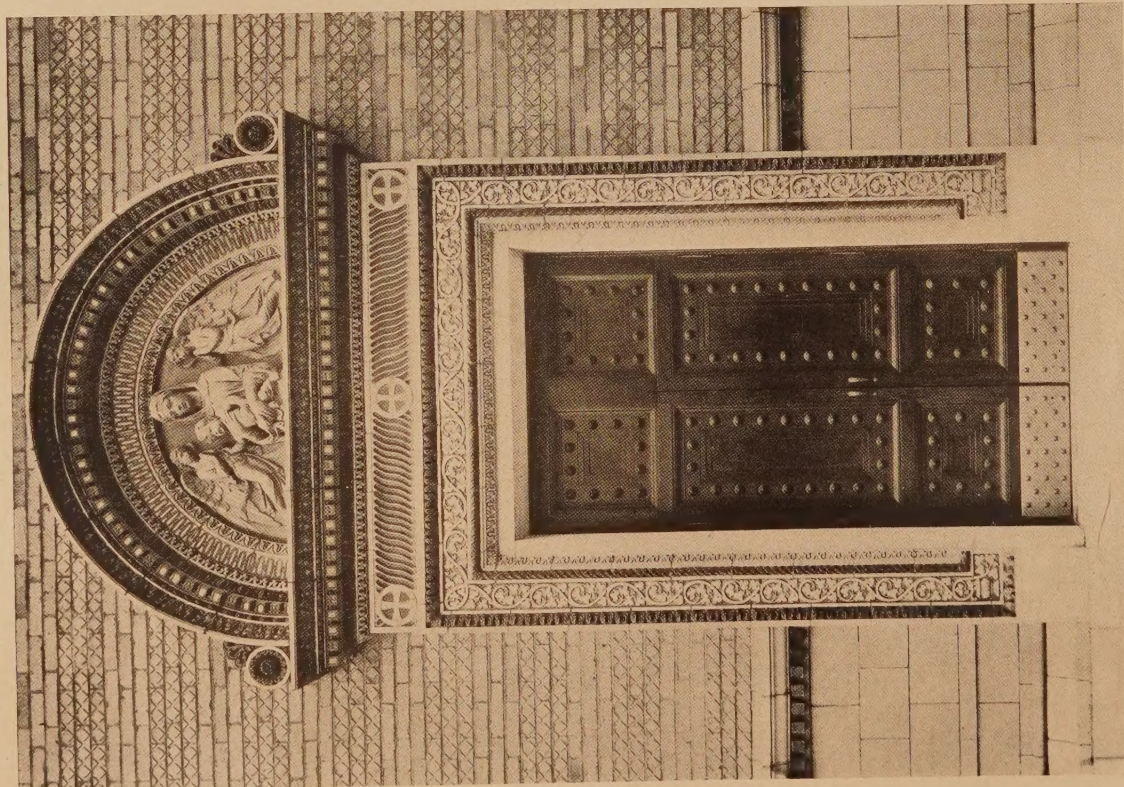
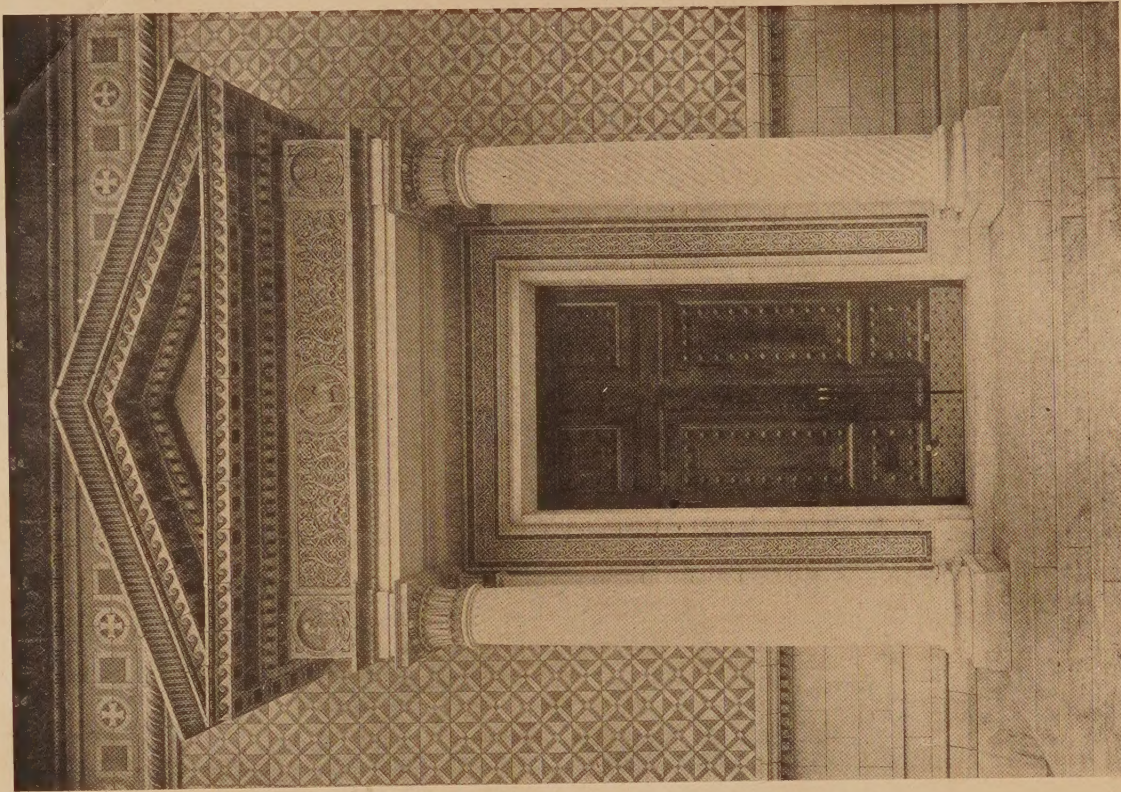
The changes in relation to skeleton construction are largely those which were dictated by the belief held by many members of the commission that cast iron has been unduly favored in New York's laws for many years and that the provisions contained in the present Code were at variance with the best engineering practice and experience throughout the country.

In the theatre section the main provisions of the existing Code were preserved and the commission obtained advice from many experts in theatre construction outside of its own membership, before determining upon the important change that a court should not be required at the rear of the building and that the building itself could cover the entire front of a lot provided the passages were left open to the street. Other minor changes were made all tending towards greater safety, and preventing evasion as to the seating capacity by providing the number of square feet of floor area required for each person. With the omission of the unnecessary court at the rear, thus insuring a solid fire wall without openings instead, it is our belief that many available sites may be placed upon the market suitable for places of amusement, which have been shut out under the existing ordinance which some members of the commission believe to have been framed for personal rather than structural reasons.

In view of the litigation now under way relative to the heights of sky signs the members of the commission did not think it wise to limit these signs to the height to which they would naturally desire them to be placed. The commission realized that it would not tackle this problem upon aesthetic grounds but would have to consider it purely from a structural point of view, but they believe they have served both purposes well by attempting to prohibit in future the covering of the entire fronts of buildings such as now disfigure Broadway and by insisting that the open area of a sky sign be at least fifty per cent.

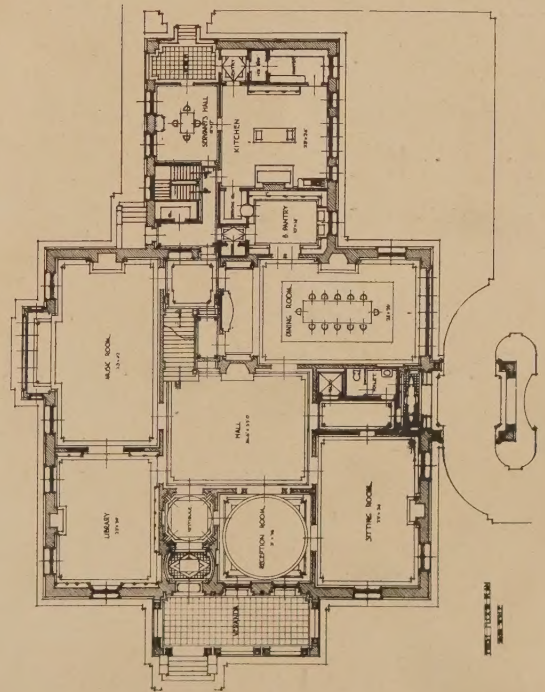
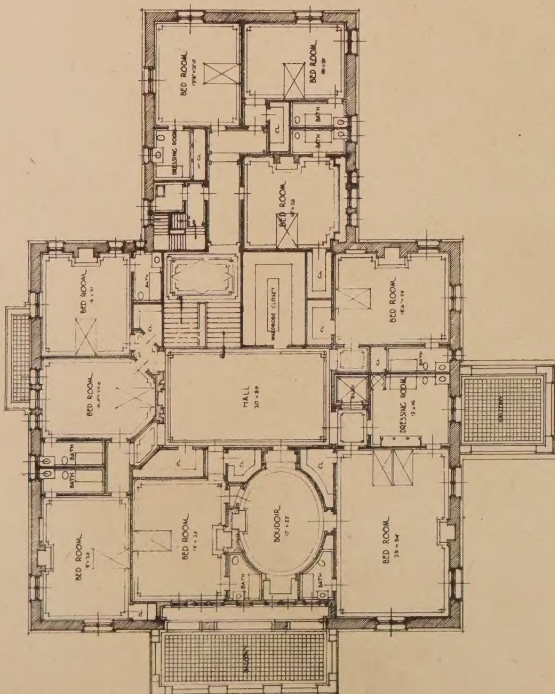
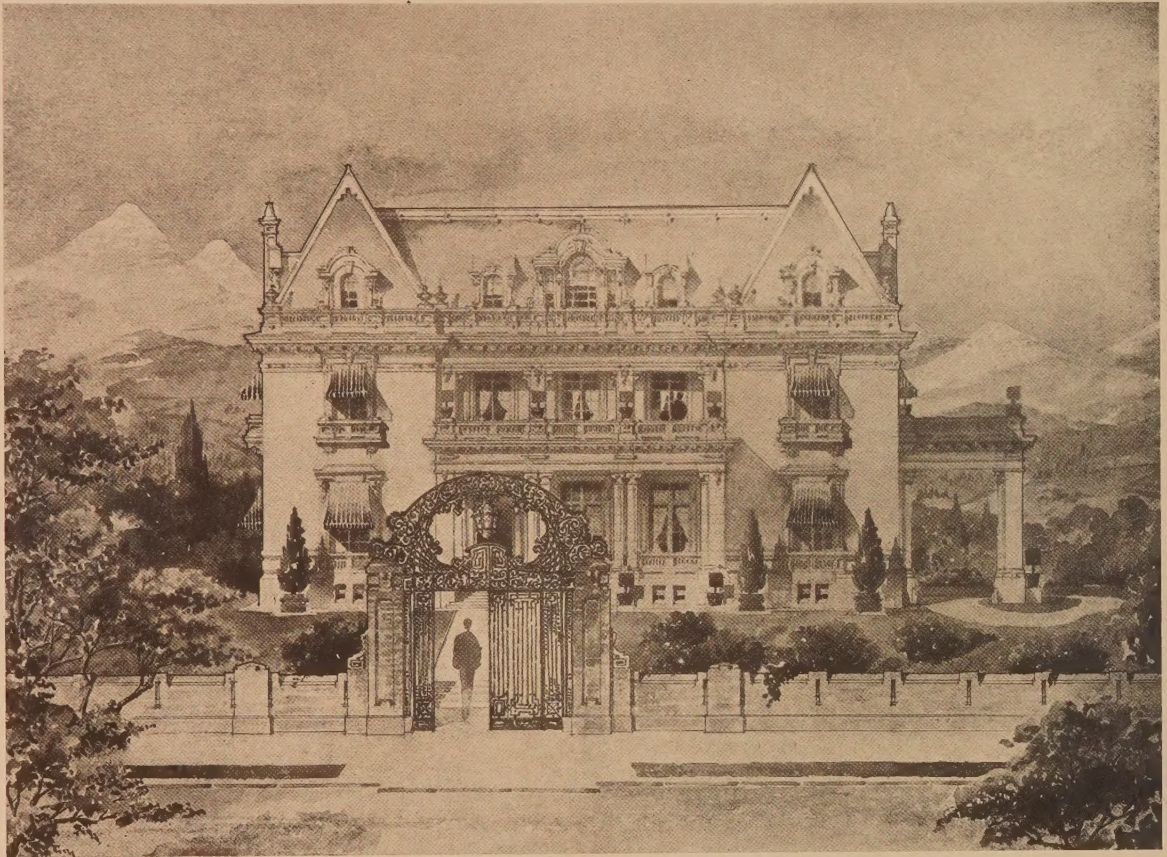
Part 38 of the new Code, in relation to approved appliances and materials and pay for emergency work, was framed to meet certain abuses which have grown up in the administration of the Bureau of Buildings and which have been frequently ventilated in the public press in the past. Many citizens who do business with the Bureau of Buildings can remember that at various times it has been the custom of the Bureau to practically dictate the use of certain sanitary or structural appliances so that special legislation had to be obtained at Albany in order to remedy these evils. This part of the Code now provides that each year the Superintendent of Buildings must publish a list of all appliances and materials which have passed the proper test, and must also state the circumstances under which these appliances and materials can be used. These lists must be uniform in all the boroughs and must be kept conspicuously posted in the offices of the various boroughs. If but one patented material is shown to be approved for a particular purpose the state law may then be invoked. Provisions are also made in

(Continued page 11)



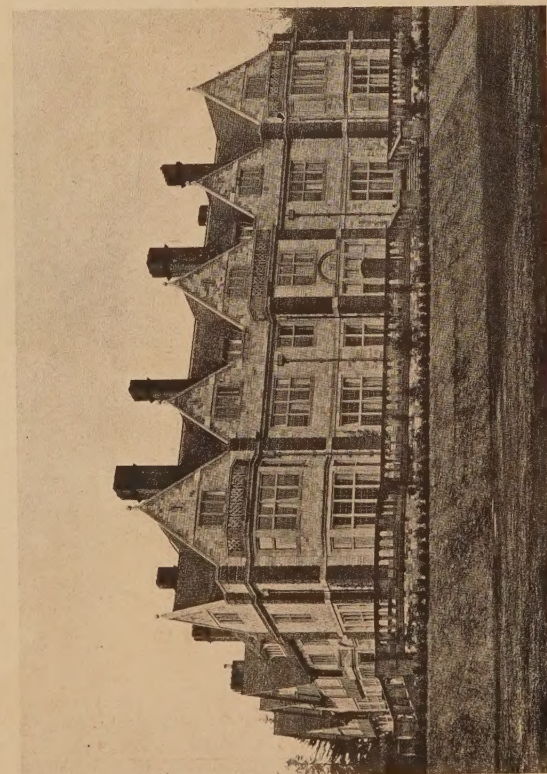
Geo. H. Streeton, Architect. R. W. Tabbs, Photo.

DOORWAYS, ST. AMBROSE R. C. CHURCH, TOMPKINS AVE., BROOKLYN. (See plate X)
Executed in Polychrome Terra Cotta by Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.

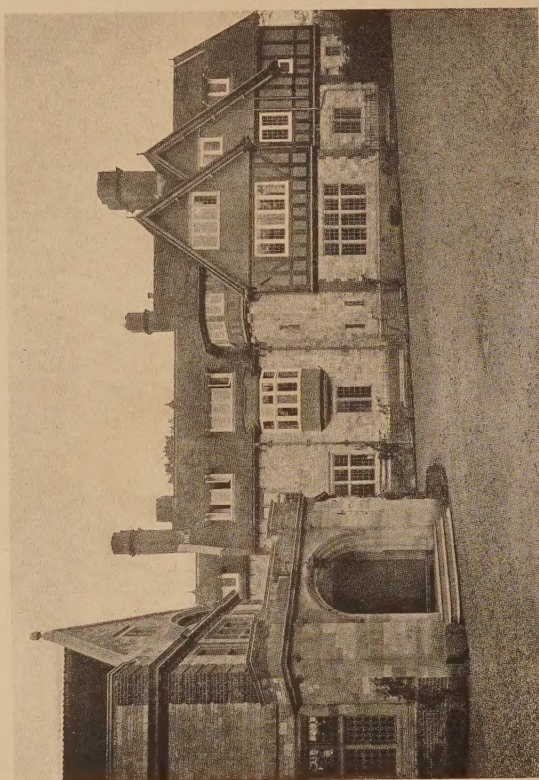


DESIGN AND PLANS, RESIDENCE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

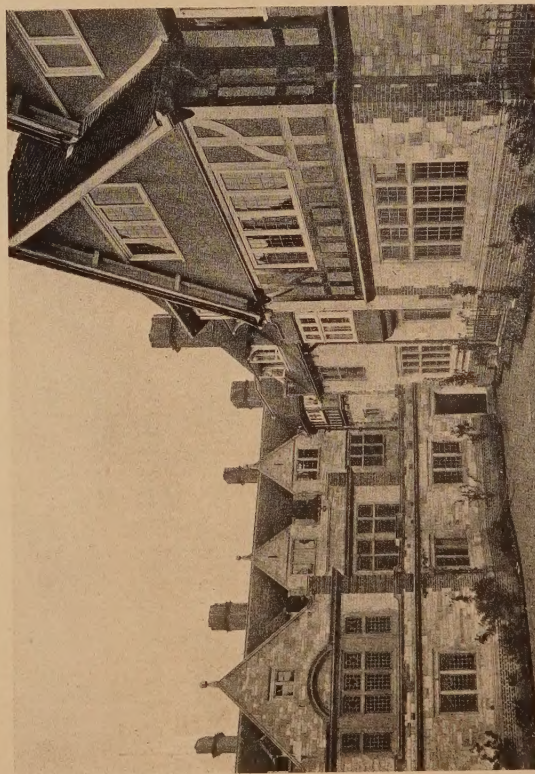
Henry Ives Cobb, Architect.



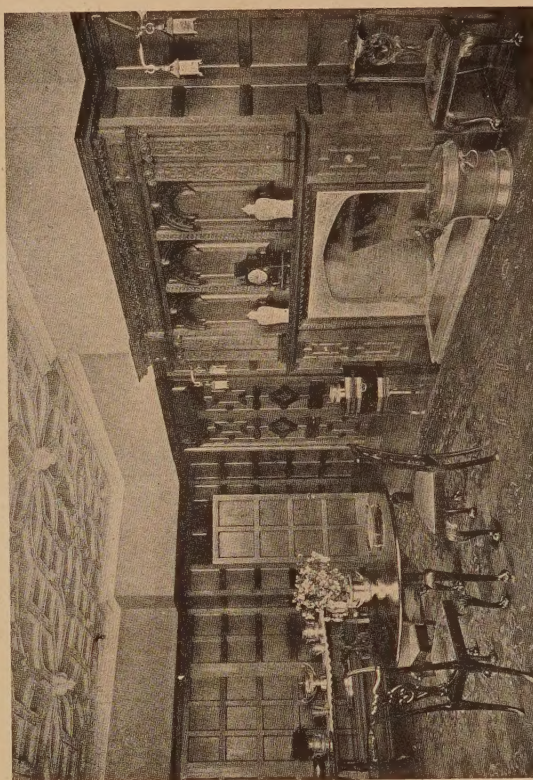
South-east Front.



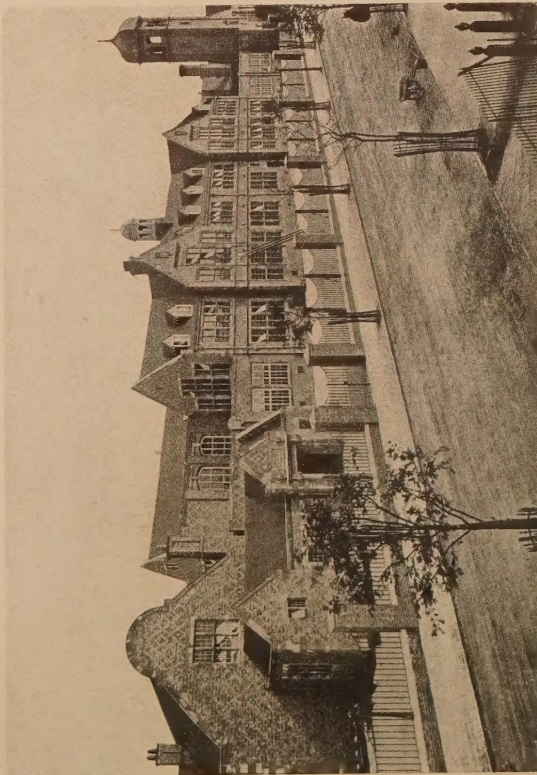
Main Entrance.



A Corner in the Entrance Court.

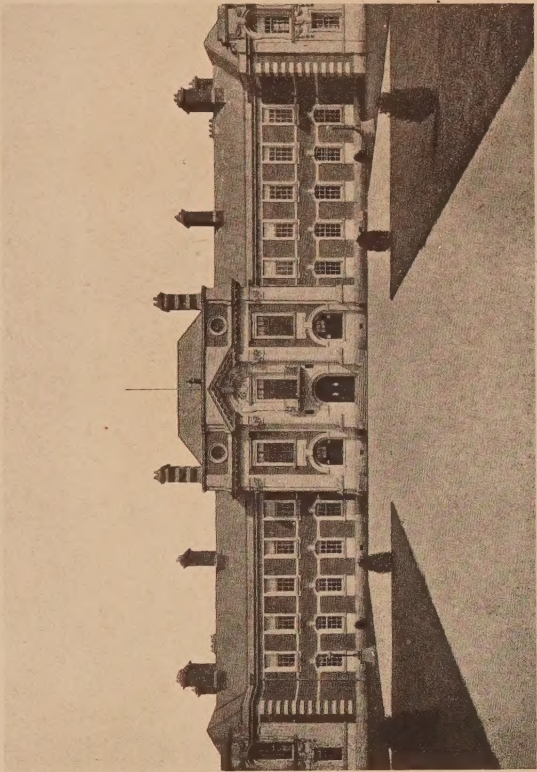


Dining Room.



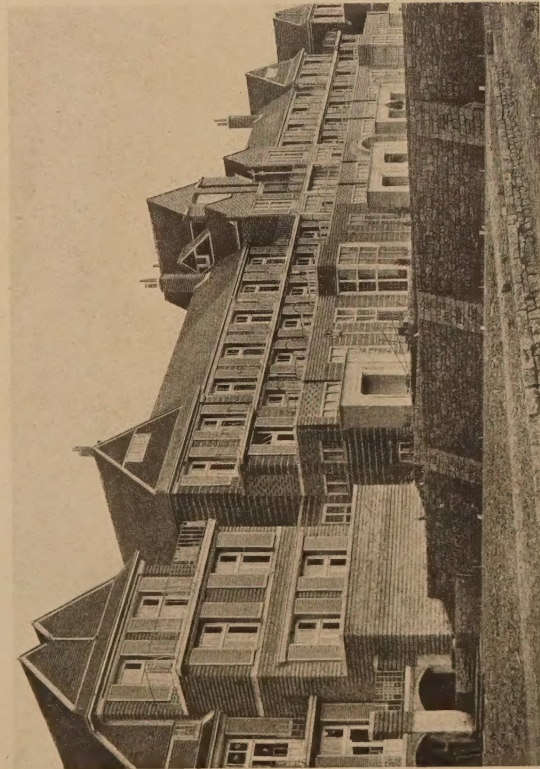
School at Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Buckland & Farmer, Arch's.



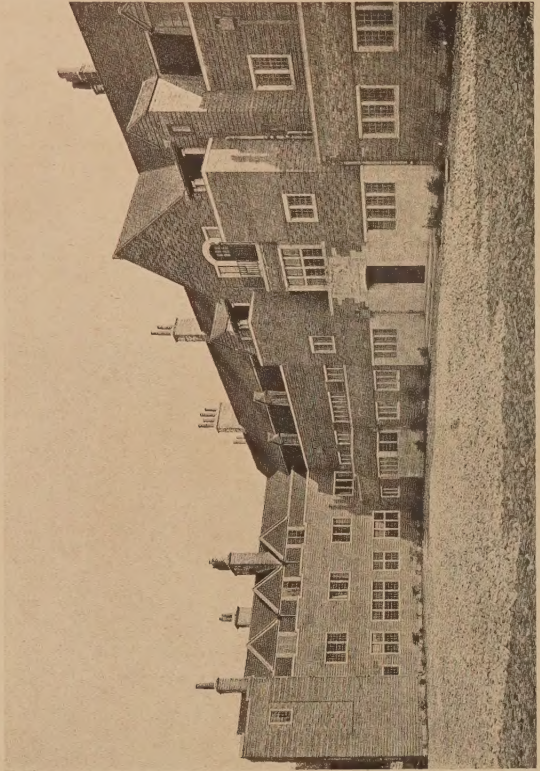
County Hall, Northallerton.

W. H. Brierly, Arch.



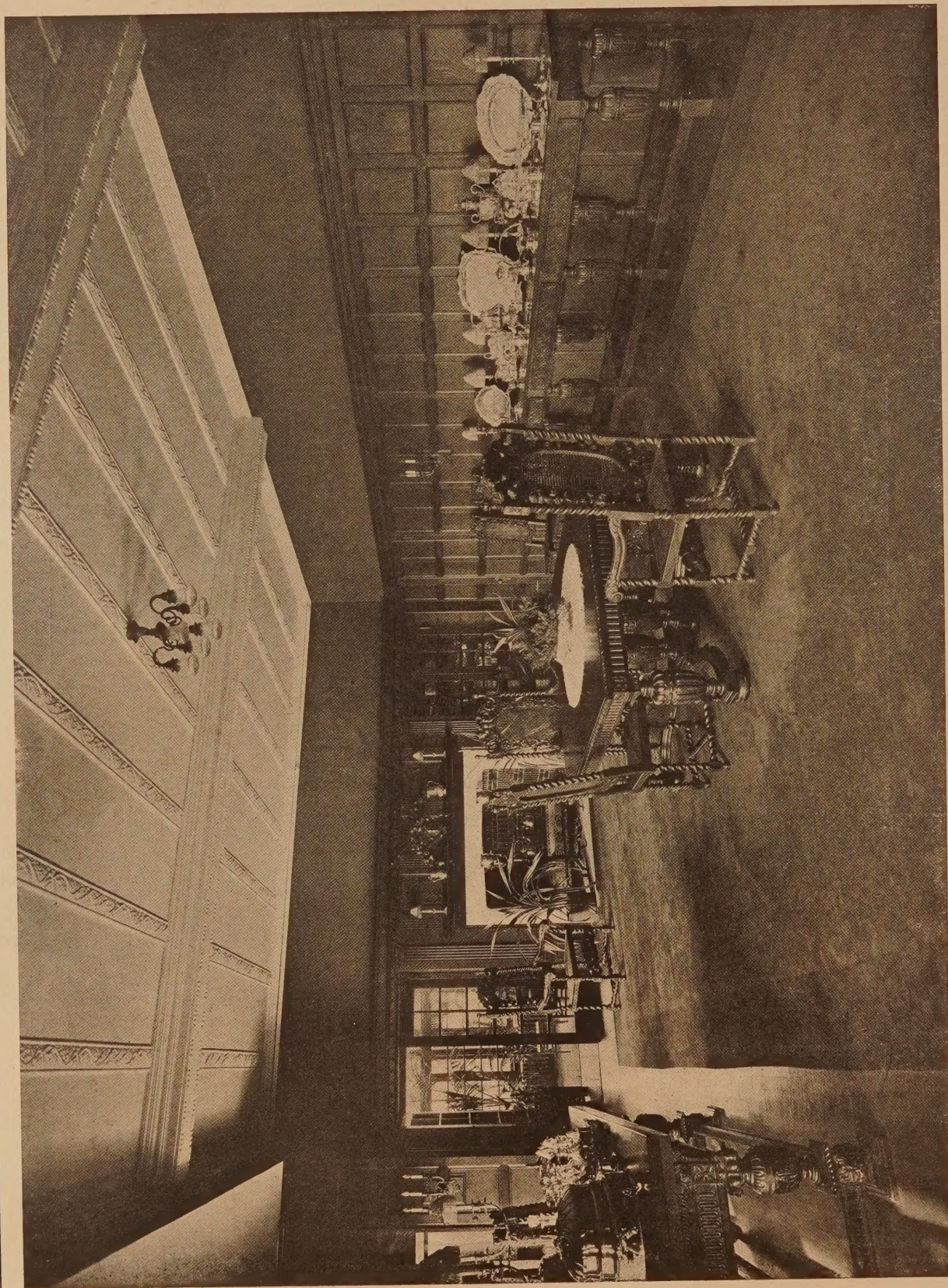
Patients' Block, King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex.

H. Percy Adams, Arch.



Administration Block, King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex.

H. Percy Adams, Arch.



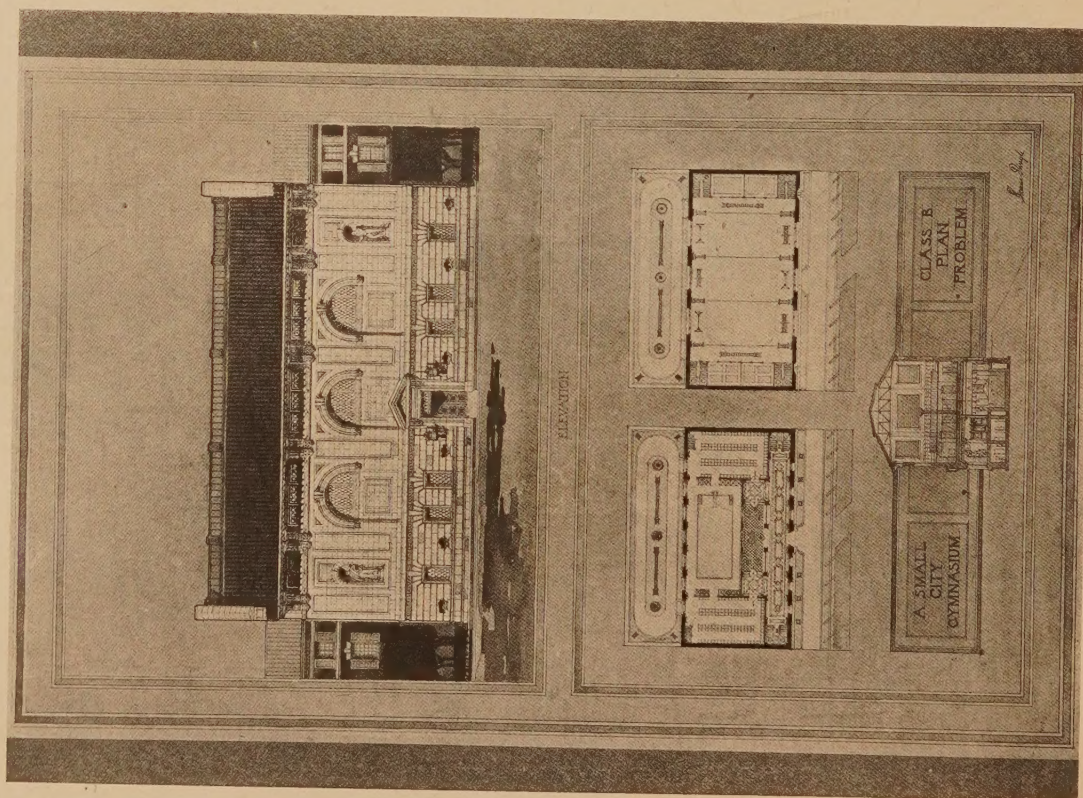
DINING ROOM, COUNTRY HOUSE, EDW. C. HOYT, STAMFORD, CT. (See plate VI)

Newman & Harris, Architects. Copyright, 1907. Wurts Bros. Photo.



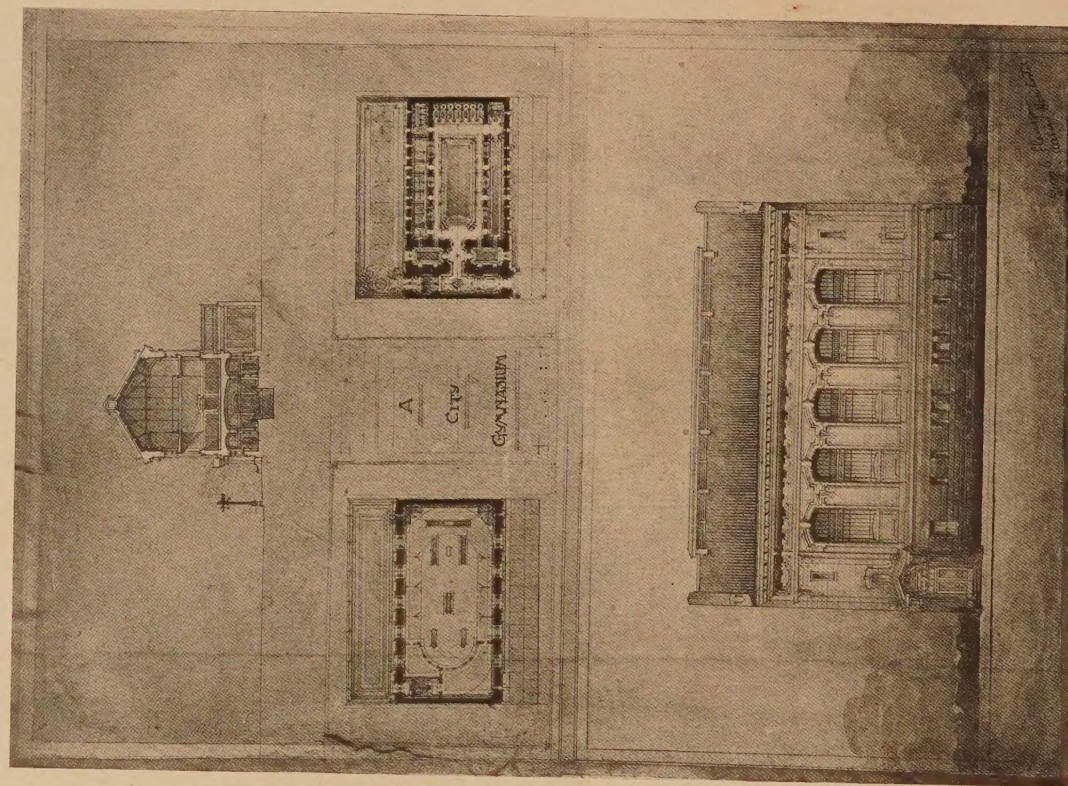
Newman & Harris, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.

BILLIARD ROOM, COUNTRY HOUSE, EDW. C. HOYT, STAMFORD, CT. (See plate VI)



I Mention.

Thomas Pringle, Atelier Carnegie.



I Mention.

Geo. A. Flanagan, Atelier Hornbostel.

BEAUX ARTS COMPETITION—A SMALL CITY GYMNASIUM.

(Continued from page 3)

this section for the right of appeal on the part of an owner charged for emergency work, the necessity for which was shown in the recent investigation of the Borough President's office. No new machinery is created for the purpose but the Board of Appeal is provided after the manner of the Boards of Survey which have worked so admirably under the existing Code

THE twenty-third Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be given in the building of the American Fine Arts Society.

Press View, Friday, January 31st, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Annual Dinner, Friday, January 31st, 7 P. M.

League Reception, Saturday, February 1st, 8 P. M.

Public Reception, from Sunday, February 2d, to Saturday, February 22d, inclusive, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays, 12 M. to 6 P. M.

Public Lectures, Wednesdays, February 5th, 12th and 19th.

Pay Days, all Tuesdays and Thursdays; admission, 25 cents. All other days free.

Exhibits discharged, Monday February 24th.

The Exhibition will consist of drawings in plan, elevation, section, perspective and detail, illustrative of structural decorative, and landscape architecture; photographs of executed or proposed work, sketches and paintings of decorative subjects and executed works in the applied arts.

THE NEW YORK SKETCH CLUB.

MANY draughtsmen from Maine to California who pushed pencils in New York some fifteen years ago, have pleasant recollections of the old Sketch Club and of the influence which it exerted upon their careers. At that time New York offered few opportunities to the studious draughtsmen for study after hours, and a large number of men now prominent in the profession were active in this club in years gone by. It was, therefore, quite natural that, when the New York members of the Sketch Club of New York held a reunion in the Jungle Room at Healey's, on Dec. 7, there should be a large turnout. Though many heads have grown gray and some few chairs have become vacant since the days when the club was an active influence in New York's architectural life, the same old spirit was rampant and the usual number of sketches (less serious than in former years) were handed in for the school house competition, which was judged during the performance of a sketch of which the following was the programme:

Sketch in one scene—Typical School House Committee sitting in high judgment on a school house competition, with much local color.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Hon. Julius Sasafraas,	Chairman of Board of Education.	Julius Harder,
J. William Jehosafat Parea, Expert Advisor,		J. J. Pettit,
McTalkalot,		H. C. Van Cleef,
Mike Murphy,	Committeemen,	C. Ritterbusch.
Rube Perkins,		E. S. Barnes.
Yanitor Yonson,		H. C. Pittman.
Yanitor Yonson,		T. Rose.
Invited Competitors.		
Mike and Jealous Co.,		Kirby and Josselyn
George B. Stick,		Fred Hirsh.
Hasty Carear,		Emil Ginsburger.
Random Competitors, Material Supply Men, Contractors, etc.		
Hobart A. Walker,		C. A. Fullerton.
Musical Director.		General.

This ended the jollification which lasted far into the night.

The Society of Beaux Arts Architects

INCORPORATED 1894.

LLOYD WARREN,
President.

AUSTIN W. LORD,
Vice-President.

L. E. JALLADE,
178 5th Ave.,
Secretary.



JOSEPH H. HUNT,
Treasurer.

W. W. BOSWORTH,
Corresponding Secretary.

LLOYD WARREN,
3 E. 33d St.
Chairman Committee on
Education.

OFFICIAL ORGAN - - ARCHITECTURE.

CLASS B—PLAN PROBLEM.

A SMALL CITY GYMNASIUM.

By H. W. CORBETT.

This building is to contain:

On the Ground Floor (Street level)

Entrance, ample stairs, offices for administration, dressing and locker rooms, showers and small swimming pool.

On Second or Main Floor

Gymnasium as large as possible with running track to be used on occasions of athletic exhibitions as gallery for spectators. Part of the floor space should be screened off for boxing and fencing rooms.

The elevation should be treated monumentally and be made as expressive as possible of the use and purpose of the building.

The lot, located between party walls, is 100 feet on the street and 75 feet deep, but a strip 25 x 100 should be left at the rear for light and ventilation, making the building 100 x 50.

Drawings to be—for the Rendu:

1. Both floor plans at 1/16" scale.
2. Elevation at 1/8" scale.
3. Section at 1/16" scale.

For the Esquisse:

- 2 Plans, elevation and section at 1/32" scale.

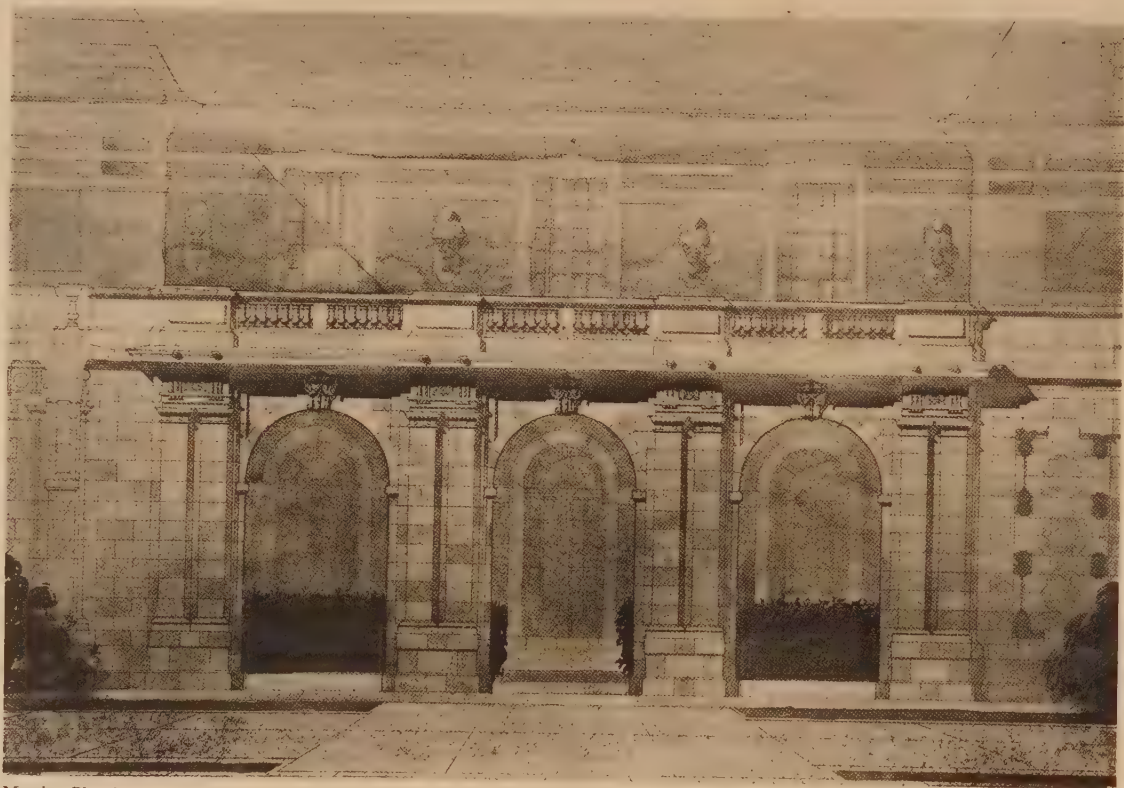
LLOYD WARREN,

Chairman Committee on Education.

REPORT OF JUDGMENT.

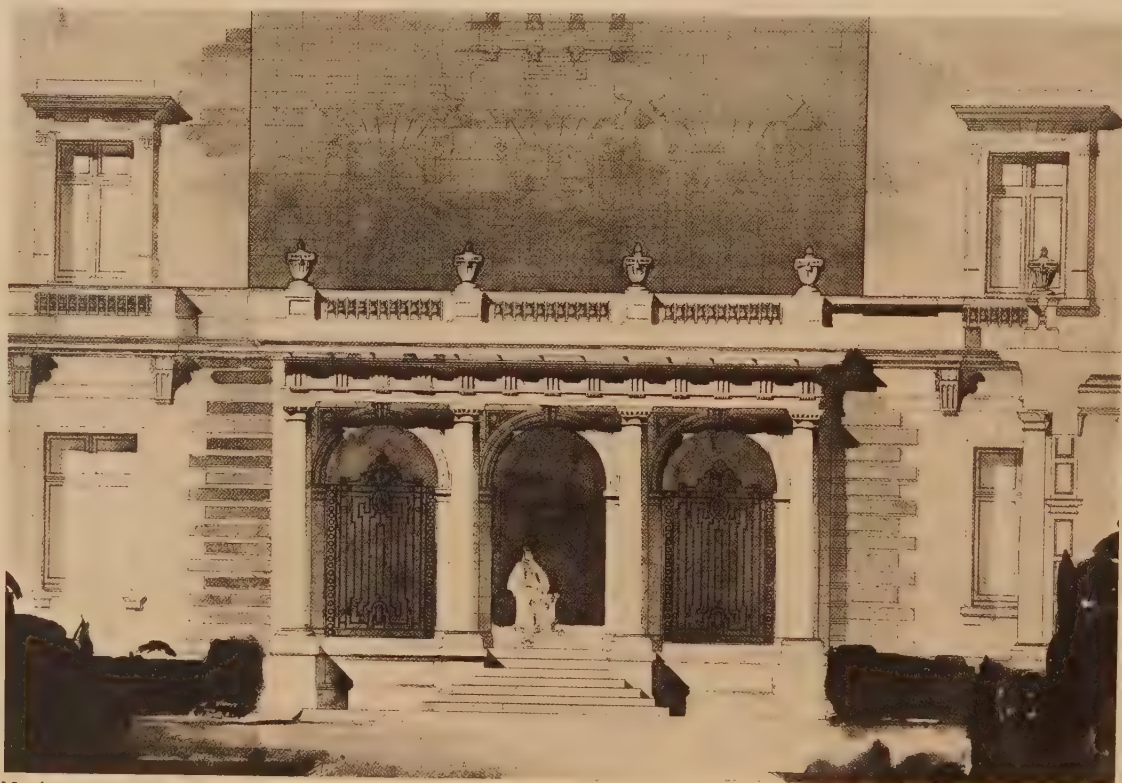
Crane, J. J.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Bubb, R. S.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Langille, L. E.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Loomis, C. D.,	New York	Atelier Corbett	M
Chrystie, E. P.,	New York	Atelier J. H. Hunt	H. C.
Hubbard, A. H.,	Davenport		M
La Zinsk, Wm.,	New York		M
Brendle, F. H.,	New York		M
Larsen, W. H.,	Boston	Atelier Boston Arch. Club	1st M
Fox, Geo.,	Boston	Atelier Boston Arch. Club	M
Beebe, M. C.,	Boston	Atelier Boston Arch. Club	M
Wagner, S. P.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Lockie, J. A.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Hillerns, O.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Hartman, C. C.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Gilbert, A. B.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Hopkins, A. H.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	H. C.
Lawson, H.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Ramberg, O. J.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Hettel, J. N.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Lippencott, T. B.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Kennedy, H. H.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Bernard, A.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Hemm, P. J.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Bastow, A.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Herman, T. B.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Hummel, F. C.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	H. C.
Goday, F. A.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	H. C.
Simon, G.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M

(Continued page 13)



Mention Placed.

L. Stevens, Atelier Carnegie.



Mention.

J. H. Taylor, Atelier T-Square Club.

(Continued from page 11.)

di Mardo, A.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	H. C.
Henkel, F.,	Fort Worth	Atelier Smith & Schenk	M
Preuss, L.,	Fort Worth	Atelier Smith & Schenk	M
Conwell, C. R.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	H. C.
Pringle, T.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	1st M
Steen, M. M.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Jones, W.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Robling, O. J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Powelson, F. W.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Rigaumont, V.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	H. C.
Peebles H. W.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Clyde, R. L.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Smith, H. E.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Mergenroeder, E. J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Gloekler, K. J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Stoner, G. W.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
England, J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Lamont, A. G.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Street, R. D.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Spence, D. L.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Chaffee, R. O.,	St. Louis	Atelier Wash. University	M
Gahl, E. L.,	St. Louis	Atelier Wash. University	M
Jensen, A.,	St. Louis	Atelier Wash. University	M
Adams, C. C.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Mayer, M. F.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Flanagan, Geo. A.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	1st M
Cherry, W. J.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Mohn, J. T.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	1st M
Lairde, P.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Lewis, F. O.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Pohle, G. H.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Lehman, E. A.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Hazell, A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Schiavoni, M. J.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Schonewald, G. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Schaefer, W. J.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	1st M
Coleman, W. P.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Kirschbaum, A. M.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Stork, F. O.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Horton, C. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	H. C.
Kirk, W. J.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Engel, F. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Pallisen, R. T.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M

ORDER PROBLEM.

THE ENTRANCE OF A SMALL COURTYARD.

By PAUL P. CRET.

The main building of a residence in a large city is built in rear of the street line, with two wings going to the street, in order to enlarge the development of the front. The Courtyard left in front, is to be closed by a small portico of three arches, allowing covered passage between the two wings.

This portico, object of the problem, has its entrance by the central arcade only, the two others being closed by an iron fence. It is covered by a flat ceiling in stone, the upper part of which is used as a terrace to the second story.

The dimension between the two wings is 36 feet. The scale of the composition is thus very small and must give to the decoration a delicacy of detail unusual in larger buildings.

Requirements:

Plan— $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1' 0".Section— $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1' 0".Elevation— $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1' 0".and details on a separate *imperial* sheet.

Preliminary sketches:

Plan— $\frac{1}{32}$ " to 1' 0".Section— $\frac{1}{16}$ " to 1' 0".Elevation— $\frac{1}{16}$ " to 1' 0".

LLOYD WARREN,

Chairman Committee on Education.

REPORT OF JUDGMENT.

Witten, A. R.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Greenburg, L.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Buckingham, N.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Holmes, O.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Burnham, F. B.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Doyle, B. J.,	Washington	Atelier Geo. Wash. Univ.	M
Knight, E. H.,	Birmingham	Atelier Chaffee	M
Dollrichs, J. A., Jr.,	Cincinnati	Atelier Fechheimer	M
Tyler, C.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Wagner, S.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	Placed M
Sherlock, R. E.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Boegel, W. J.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Dekke, F.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Bennett, E. T.,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	M
Brendle, F. H.,	New York	Atelier 1170 Broadway	M
Monson, R. E.,	New York		M
Alexander, E.,	New York		M
Nast, A. E.,	New York		M
Bergamini, J. V.,	New York		M
Hann, H. C.,	New York		M
Creamer, F. X. J.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Hauptle, F. W.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	Placed M
Morgan, F.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Negrael, A. H.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Taylor, J. H.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	Placed M
Schultze, H.,	Philadelphia	Atelier T-Square Club	M
Santmyers, G. T.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Keene, H. N.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Cunningham, H. F.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Wheeler, J. C.,	Washington	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club	M
Crook, W. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Steuer, A. J.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Hume, R.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Bouquet, A. W.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Vollman, C. R.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Barton, L. R.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Guibert, P. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Stone, G. C.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Sheres, Chas.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Ronzone, V. A.,	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	M
Sheridan, J. J.,	New York	Atelier 11 E. 24th	M
Blake, C. V.,	New York	Atelier Corbett	M
Bruns H.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
O'Keefe, F.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Evans, C.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Hubel, R.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Thompson, E.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Barrett, L.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Eagleton, F. M.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Senger, J.,	New York	Atelier Donn Barber	M
Stevens, L.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	Placed M
Wentworth, S. C.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Cocken, W. Y.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Slovinec, J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Schoen, A. J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Hinckley, W. R.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Sterling, P. W.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Smith, B.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Saners, C. B.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Weaver, A. L.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Bernard, R. C.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Israeli, E.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Ihsen, O. H.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Critchlow, R.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Smart, F. H.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	Placed M
Yagle, E. J.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Schaefer, W. H.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M
Mitchell, G. E.,	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	M

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

THE Architectural League of America has established an Individual Membership for persons who are not members of the various clubs of the League but who are interested in the study and promotion of Architecture and the allied arts and professions. Such persons shall be entitled to membership in the League with all the privileges pertaining thereto, except voting at the annual convention. They may participate in all conventions with the privilege of the floor. They also are eligible to compete for the Traveling Scholarship offered by the League.

THE SCHOOLS OF ORNAMENT.*

Copyrighted, 1904—Henry R. Towne.

French Hardware.

THIS term designates hardware of a type, special both in construction and ornament, the characteristic features of which spring from the fact that in France the fastenings for doors and windows are almost invariably of rim construction (that is, applied to the surface of the wood, not mortised into it) and, being thus exposed to view, are always treated with more or less reference to decorative effect. This preference for "rim" fastenings arises doubtless from the general use of hardwood for doors and sashes, the thickness of which latter is usually less than in American practice.

A further influence is the fact that sashes are almost invariably of the casement or hinged type, the sliding or *guillotine* sash being very seldom used. Hence windows and doors in France have much in common, both in their



Rim Door Lock.

construction and in the hardware required, and the treatment of the latter for each purpose influences its treatment for the other. The most important hardware element is the vertical bolt, whether of the espagnolette or the cremorne type, used both with doors and with casement sashes to secure them at top, bottom and center, the functions of which necessitate good mechanical construction, while its prominence justifies and promotes artistic treatment in ornamental designs.

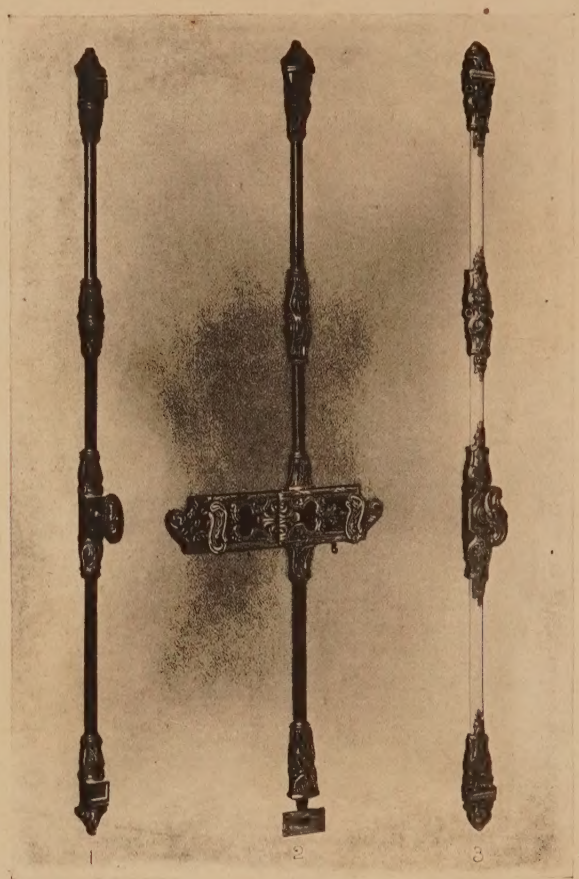


Knob.

The conditions referred to imply also that the door lock is of rim construction, exposed to view, and hence it has long been customary in France to ornament the cases of door locks of the finer grades, as well as the knobs and escutcheons which are used with them.

Finally, French carpentry favors the employment of horizontal rather than upright or vertical locks, and this imparts a further characteristic both to the lock itself and to the ornamental escutcheon plates used to trim the opposite face of the door, the lock case and its escutcheon plate usually being repeated in the case of double doors.

In France nearly all important doors are double, the standing part usually being fastened by a cremorne bolt, operated by mechanism contained in a box or case coinciding



Cremorne and Espagnolette Bolts.

with the lock or other part of the door and frequently duplicating the latter in size and decoration. The whole *garniture* thus becomes a prominent feature of the door, and one which admits indefinitely of elaboration in decorative treat-



Rim Door Lock.

ment. The opportunity thus afforded is freely availed of in French practice, these fastenings often being of expensive character and exhibiting artistic skill and taste in the highest degree.

Both knobs and lever handles are used, the knob when employed being usually of oval rather than of round form, but the customary use of very stiff springs on latch bolts tends



Rim Door Lock.

* A series of articles written by Mr. William Winthrop Kent, Architect, forming part of "A Treatise on Locks and Builders' Hardware," by Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., and Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This book is profusely illustrated and contains more than 1100 pages, 4x6 1/4". John Wiley & Sons, Publishers. Price, \$2.00. It is the intention of the publishers of ARCHITECTURE to reprint one school in each number.

to create a preference for the lever handle, especially on important doors. Possibly this preference may reflect an impulse imported originally from Germany where, the use of narrow door stiles being common, upright locks with small backset are used and lever handles are a necessity as the space between the knob, if used, and the door jamb

would be too small for the hand. Where a lever handle is used a stiff spring is required to support its unbalanced weight, and as French and German lock makers do this by means of the spring on the latch bolt, it follows that the latter is so stiff that it will rarely retract automatically when the bolt impinges on its strike, and hence every one is accustomed to turn the handle or knob to

permit a door to close as well as to permit it to open. In France it is quite customary to use a lever handle on the outside and a knob on the inner or lock side of the door.

The American lock maker on the contrary has long employed the "easy spring" construction for latch bolts, and so, in designing locks for use with lever handles, has been obliged to support the latter by a separate spring of sufficient stiffness, and thus has allowed the latch bolt to retain its "easy spring" which permits it to retract easily and automatically when the door is closed, thus giving a much better action than the French or German locks.

In the matter of *decoration* French locks and their trim and also the espagnolette and cremorne bolts used with casement sashes, exemplify strongly the characteristics of French decorative art, and many of them are beautiful examples of tasteful and correct designing, but the *mechanical* execution of the work is often of coarse and inferior character which compares unfavorably with the best examples of modern American production. Examples of



Knob.



Knob.

French work of this kind are shown by the accompanying illustrations.

The marked preference in America for mortise rather than rim locks has led to a compromise which consists in the use of a horizontal mortise lock, trimmed on both sides with a horizontal escutcheon plate, thus reproducing on *both* sides of the door the effect which is seen on the *outside* of a French door. Where this is done, however, it usually becomes necessary, in the case of double doors, to secure the standing part by rim bolts of the French type at top and bottom, instead of by the cremorne bolt which is more commonly used in France. Where the French effect is sought it will best be obtained by the use of rim locks and bolts.



Rim Door Lock.

COMPETITION FOR DRAUGHTSMEN.

A competition for draughtsmen will be held under the auspices of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects the subject being "The street front of a three-story dwelling on a city lot 25 feet wide."

Those who intend to enter this competition should signify their intention of doing so by notifying in writing the secretary of the Chapter at as early a date as possible, and not later than February 1, 1908.

Drawings made by each competitor must be sent to the office of the secretary, Mr. Charles P. Baldwin, 45 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J., on or before Wednesday, February 26, 1908.

THE BEST IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

is the system that brings to each desk or room of an establishment a telephone which may be used for intercommunication within the building, local communication in the city and suburbs, or long distance communication with any one of the 3,000,000 telephones reached by the wires of the Bell system. The above is a description of our

Private Branch Exchange System of Telephone Service

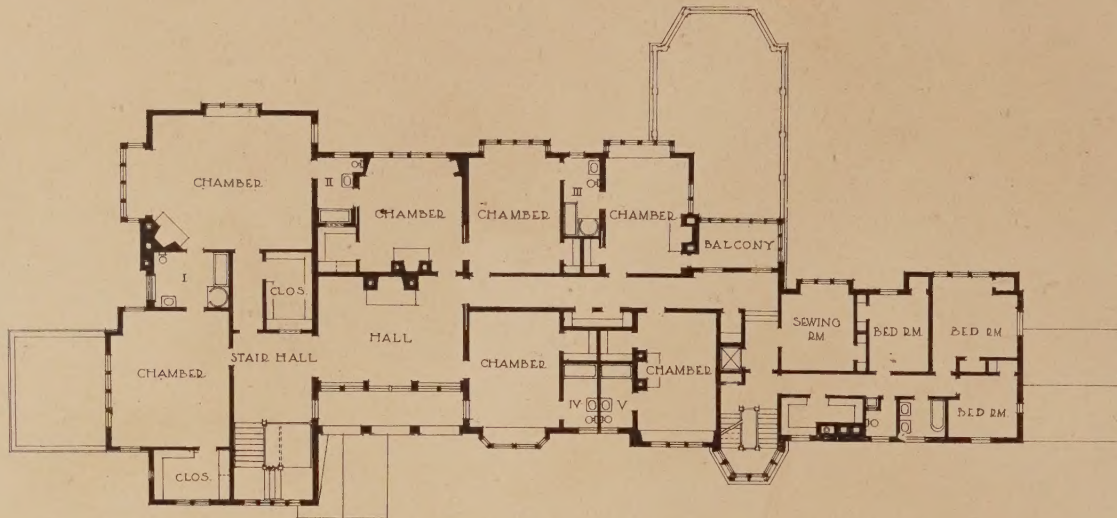
In New York City on the 1st of January, 1907, there were 11,000 private branch exchange systems in operation, with an aggregate of over 125,000 telephones.

For full information regarding rates, etc., apply to the nearest Contract Office.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey St., 9010 Cortlandt
115 West 38th St., 9040-38th

127 West 125th St., 9000 Mgside
366 East 150th St., 9020 Melrose

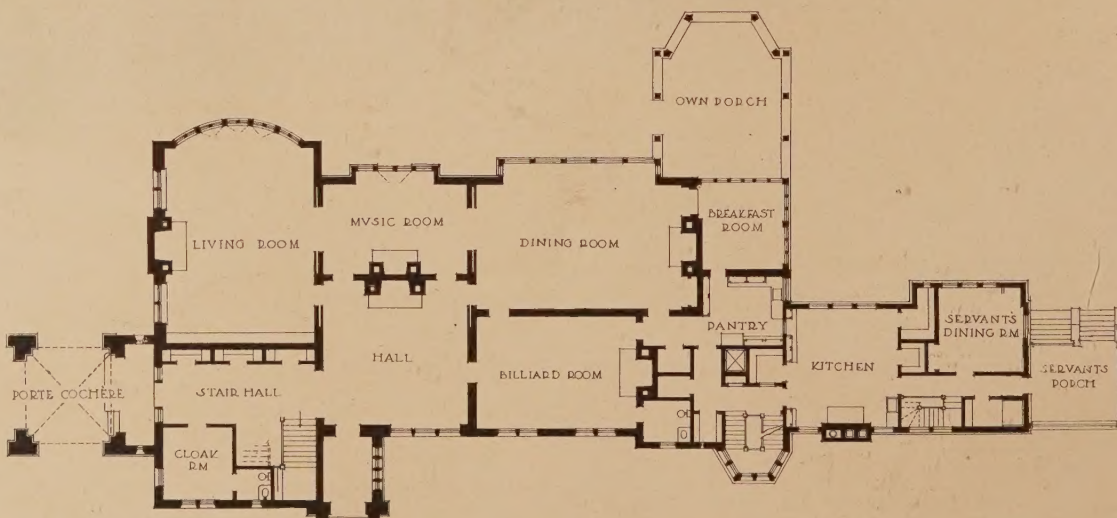


SECOND FLOOR PLAN, COUNTRY HOUSE, EDW. C. HOYT, STAMFORD, CT. (See plate VI)

Newman & Harris, Architects.

Connecticut is the first member of the United States to appoint a State Commission on Sculpture, the object of which is (as stated in a letter from Mr. George Dudley Seymour, of New Haven, to whose efforts the appointment is mainly due) "to have all cases in which State money is appropriated for memorials referred to a State Commission on Sculpture, which shall have power over all matters of design, material, and location," instead of leaving these important matters in the hands of merely local committees. This principle has been recognized by placing the Defenders' Monument and the Campo Beach Monument in the hands of a committee created for the particular purpose of procuring sculptors for the State Capitol building, acting as a State Committee in these instances.

In the new buildings of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis a saving of about fifty per cent. of the cost, was effected by the substitution of concrete piles for wood piles in foundation work. The factors which influenced the saving were the reduction in the number of piles needed, owing to the greater bearing value of the concrete piles, a reduction in the quantity of excavation, the elimination of shoring and pumping, and the reduction in the quantity of material required for the footings: 885 concrete piles replaced 2,193 wood piles, 4,543 yards of excavation were reduced to 1,038, and 3,250 yards of concrete footings were reduced to 986 yards. Shoring and pumping were not found necessary. Raymond concrete piles were used.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, COUNTRY HOUSE, EDW. C. HOYT, STAMFORD, CT. (See Plate VI)

Newman & Harris, Architects.